one million was impossible with six millions—the decrease in the death-rate is the factor which, more than any other, has determined the position of the Jews in the last century.

Since the War the Jews have ceased to grow in numbers in Western and Central Europe, and their increase in Eastern Europe has slowed down. In Western and Central Europe the slow growth has resulted in an improvement of their economic position. In Eastern Europe, so far, it has not produced a marked improvement in their wretched economic position, as the decline set in only of recent years, while the previous safety-valve of emigration has been closed.

One of the most serious problems, and perhaps the most serious, facing Jewry is what is to become in the near future of the growing Jewish population of Eastern Europe. In Soviet Russia, owing to a decline in mortality, and especially in infantile mortality, the number of Jews between 16 and 60 years of age, according to the official estimate, amounted in 1926 to 1,594,000, and will rise by 1935 to 1,769,000, and by 1941 to 1,900,000. Thus by 1941, employment will have to be found for another 200,000 Jews. Similar, and perhaps still more unfavourable, are the economic prospects for the growing Jewish population in Poland, where even now a great part lacks a

secure basis of existence.

The change in the movement of population with the Jews has, however, produced one advantage. While previously great numbers died in infancy and childhood, or before the end of their working years, and therefore did not do their share of work, the percentage oi those who now live through that entire period is much greater. Thus, from an economic point of view, a much smaller part of the expenditure on the maintenance and education of children is lost, and in this respect the Jews, in all countries, have now an advantage as against the non-Jews; though this is only a passing phase, as the same process has set in with the non-Jews,